

THE CITIZEN.

SATURDAY, - - JANUARY 30, 1875.

An Immense Mine.

The Young America copper mine in silver mountain district, located about 45 miles west of Tucson in this county, is a marvelous one for the purity and extent of its ore. E. M. Pearce, one of the owners and principal operator of it at this time, returned from there early in the week with samples varying in weight from one to ten pounds of nearly pure copper—in fact some of the pieces may be regarded as pure, save what silver they contain. This ore is taken from the bottom of a shaft seventy feet deep. This immensely rich streak is three feet in thickness. Mr. Pearce had 150 sacks filled for shipping to Baltimore, and came to town for more sacks, men and teams. He says he will very soon have 1000 sacks filled and that teams can readily find back freight to Yuma by applying to him. He has now over 20 men taking out ore, and will, if parties who have been negotiating for the purchase of the property do not take it within thirty days, increase the number of laborers and put up first-class hoisting works. It is very doubtful if a richer copper mine than the Young America, is known in the world. The ore now being taken out is about 90 per cent. metal, and when it is known to our miners generally that in various countries of Europe, ores of less than one per cent., and in several of the States of our own country, of ten down to four, are worked at a fine profit, it will be readily admitted what an immensely valuable property the Young America is. Ore without limit is thrown away, that will assay from 20 to 30 per cent. of metal. With a railway through this section to the seaboard, it would be difficult to estimate the value of the Young America. Even without a road, \$100 profit per ton can be realized on much of the ore, and copper has within the past six months increased from sixteen to twenty-six cents per pound in the eastern markets.

Two weeks ago, we noticed the death of Capt. E. B. Ward of Detroit, Michigan, and that he was connected with E. M. Pearce in mining operations here—he being president of the "Detroit Copper Company of Arizona." We now have The Detroit Tribune with four columns of an obituary notice. It shows him to have been one of the great men of this age, with almost incomparable ability to create and conduct shipping, mining and manufacturing. He was worth many millions when he died, but he kept those millions actively engaged whereby very many thousands of people were employed, and his employees were much attached to him. He began life without means and his accumulations were all from legitimate industries created and conducted throughout the whole Northwest. The Detroit Tribune says:

No one man has contributed more to the development of the natural resources of this portion of the Union; no one as much to the diversifying of its industries. His death possesses the dimensions of a public calamity, and is lamented as such wherever the influence of his marvelous energy and enterprise has been felt.

He was much pleased with his investments in Arizona, and in his death, this Territory lost a very valuable friend.

Tucson and Apache Telegraph Route.

R. H. Howe, Esq., called in this week and gave us some items regarding the telegraph route from here to Apache. Himself in charge of a party of eight soldiers and fifteen animals left Apache December 24, and arrived here last week. They did not stake out the route from Apache to Old Camp Goodwin, but ascertained that by the trail, it will not exceed sixty miles and but thirty-five miles of poles will be required on that section, there being trees enough on which the wire can be hung to make up for the remainder of the distance. Mr. Howe began to stake the exact route at Goodwin, from which place to Grant the distance is forty miles, and from Grant to Camp Lowell not to exceed eighty-five, making the whole length of line not to exceed 185 miles. The whole route from Goodwin to Lowell is over ground that a loaded team may be taken. From Lowell to Tres Alamos, the distance is not above thirty-eight miles, and with some work on one hill, loaded wagons could be transported over it.

Mr. Howe and his party did very rapid work in coming from Apache to Goodwin, and from thence looking out and staking the route to Lowell, all in three weeks. We understand Lieut. Theo. Smith, general superintendent, will return here from San Diego within a couple of weeks, when he will order the building of the line to begin.

"Ben" writes us from Camp Apache about Agent Roberts. If "Ben" wants to see his charges in THE CITIZEN, he must give us his full name and the name must represent some responsibility. We may say that his statements do not lower Roberts in our candid and impartial estimation.

Chiricahua Indian Management.

We are in receipt of a very long communication from a well-known gentleman of Pima county, relating to The Alta's charges against the Chiricahua Apaches and the Agent's management of them. It is entirely too long for our columns while the legislature is in session. We will give only a few extracts from it. Referring to Gov. Pesqueira's reported inability to discover Indian rancherias in Sonora, the correspondent says:

The fact that Gov. Pesqueira has not succeeded in finding a rancheria of Apaches in his State, is a rather weak basis on which to establish the argument that there are none there, for the troops in this Territory have had many successful campaigns without discovering a rancheria, and it is almost an impossibility to find one without the aid of Apache scouts. I am forced to believe that Gov. Pesqueira's anxiety regarding the affairs on the border, and his continued reports concerning the Chiricahua reservation, are somewhat of a pecuniary nature, for it he can convince his government that the Chiricahua Indians do visit his State by the hundreds—as he asserts—he may possibly succeed in his endeavors for the restoration of the sixty thousand dollars per annum for the maintenance of the State troops.

Regarding Indians leaving reservations, the correspondent says Agent Jeffords issues no passes and all others have done so, and that since the Howard treaty in 1872, only the following described thefts have been committed south of the Gila by Indians to-wit:

Eight taken from the San Pedro; eight from the Patagonia, and five taken very recently. That those taken from the San Pedro, were tracked to the White mountain reservation by Major Brown, and the animals were retaken from the Indians by Major Randall; that those taken from the Patagonia, were found upon the Chiricahua reservation and that every animal was returned; that those stolen recently were stolen by renegade Indians from other reservations; that as soon as the Agent learned of the theft, he sent Indians to see if the animals were brought upon his reservation; that three were returned as soon as detected, and the remaining two were tracked to the Hot Spring agency, and Agent Shaw was at once notified of the fact and requested to recover them if possible; that agent Jeffords has never given a pass to an Indian since he accepted the position he now holds.

These are facts which are not only known to the inhabitants of Pima county, but are acknowledged in Washington, where Capt. Jeffords' resignation has been lying for over a year, and as it has not been accepted, the supposition is the authorities are satisfied as well as the people of southern Arizona.

The correspondent is anxious to have The Alta reply to these among other questions, inasmuch as it asks quite a number less to the point:

If the Chiricahua Indians are so bad, why has the commanding officer of Camp Bowie received instructions not to interfere with them? and why is an application forwarded for the abandonment of Camp Bowie, which is the only post affording protection from Mesilla to Yuma, a distance of six hundred miles?

Did you ever see an Arizona paper which did not chronicle the killing of individuals and the stealing of stock by Indians, other than the Chiricahuas?

Was it the Chiricahua Indians who twice left their reservation, a year after peace was declared, and butchered the inhabitants of old Camp Grant?

Were the teamsters at the San Carlos, and the men who met their fate at Sunset Crossing, indebted to Captain Jeffords and the Chiricahua Indians for their death?

According to a correspondence in Mining Life, the mines at Ralston, about forty miles east of Apache Pass, are being developed with improving prospects. Recently several shafts have been sunk and one furnace built and in operation. The furnace is said to be smelting ore which assays from \$100 to \$400 per ton in silver. A. L. Bailey and brother are sinking on the Bay State in a ledge which assays 400 ounces metal to the ton. Their shaft is down twenty feet and intend to put it down to fifty. The correspondence says Messrs. Lesinsky, Bomback & Co. are about putting a force of laborers on a copper mine there, and another company will soon have men at work on several of their mines and erecting furnaces also.

Last Saturday's Mining Life says that C. E. Curtiss was out and around and improving.

It also says a rancher on the Upper Gila, had sent a lot of vegetables to Mesilla, and intimates that this proceeding tells against the ranchos in the Rio Grande valley. The Rio Grande is not the only large and rich valley whose farmers sometimes fail to grow vegetables enough to supply their home market. But it does seem strange that a mountain valley farmer should find a profitable market in a large and noted valley like the Rio Grande.

Row's mine about thirty miles north of Camp McDowell is developing very rich. A reliable and well-informed gentleman reports to us that it "gives promise of turning out one of the very 'best mines in the country.'"

The military authorities are building a road from New River to McDowell, and when done, the time required for loaded teams from that post to Prescott, will be shortened two days.

Good Railway News.

A late San Diego Union had the following special:

SAN FRANCISCO, January 15.—A private dispatch from Mr. Blair in New York states that the federal government of Mexico has finally confirmed the franchise granted by the State of Sonora to the Guaymas and Tucson Railway Company. This intelligence will be gratifying to The Union's Arizona and Sonora readers.

Our expressed belief of last week proves to be true, and next to favorable legislation by Congress on behalf of the Texas and Pacific company, we regard this in the order of importance to this part of Arizona. We are not certain as to the time allowed the company to begin and finish the road, but understand that the confirmation of the concession will induce early work. The Texas and Pacific will come along sooner or later, and the Guaymas and Arizona road can hardly fail to connect with it via this place. A City of Mexico correspondent says this company is a powerful one with \$5,000,000 capital in hand in 50,000 shares.

THE LONGFELLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY, at Clifton, is one of the most persevering in Arizona. It has been at very large expense to procure fire brick with which to make furnaces. The first trials were made with clay near the mines but the bricks were worthless. Lately clay was brought from Socorro in the Rio Grande valley, which is said to be the genuine article; but to not be dependent upon any untried stuff, fire bricks have been ordered from the States and are expected along soon. In the meantime, nearly 300,000 pounds of copper have been smelted out by the crudest kind of furnaces in use with the Mexican people. The Longfellow company deserves success and we believe will achieve it on a large scale.

THE Gila people now have their new county, and we congratulate them on their success, which was very easy however. Its boundaries were accurately given in THE CITIZEN last week. The south line runs about twenty miles north of Tucson. Quacharty and Silver mountain mining districts and Picacho station are in the new county, but Desert station remains in Pima. The south line strikes and just crosses the San Pedro twenty odd miles north of any of the present settlements thereaway. It is now expected that Maricopa Wells, which is still in Pima, will be added to Maricopa. The name of the new county is very properly Pinal—Gila would have been appropriate, but Pinal preserves the uniformity of Indian names for all the counties.

THE registry bill now pending before the house, seems to possess the necessary provisions to secure fair elections, if election officers come nearly doing their sworn duties. We think the bill ought to provide for a certain punishment of some duration and expense. This one places it in the power of a judge to let guilty ones—no matter how guilty either—off with no more than one cent fine or one minute imprisonment.

Our legislative proceedings show what action has been taken on the capital question up to yesterday. All may read and comment for themselves. It is not an abstract subject, if it is prominent.

MARRIED.

In Tucson, January 27, 1875, by Gov. A. P. K. Safford and Father Antonio Jouveau, William C. Dunn and Dolores Sierhus.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEGAL PAPERS EXECUTED

— by —

S. W. CARPENTER.

RECORDER OF PIMA COUNTY.

Office in the Court-house, Tucson.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, BILLS OF Sale, Contracts, Dissolution and other legal documents executed neatly, promptly and correctly, and at moderate charges. Will also give careful attention to the preparation of all papers in cases of United States patents to mining and public land claims. 17-1f

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, doing business in Tucson, Arizona, under the firm name of M. I. Jacobs & Co., was dissolved on the 4th day of January, 1875—M. I. Jacobs retiring therefrom.

The liabilities of the late firm are assumed and its business will be conducted by the remaining partners under the style of M. I. Jacobs & Co.

M. I. JACOBS,
LIONEL M. JACOBS,
BARRON M. JACOBS,
LEOPOLD WOLF.

Jan. 30,

Educational Lecture.

CHIEF JUSTICE DUNNE WILL deliver a lecture on the subject of Education on Tuesday evening at 7:30. The members of the House of Representatives have unanimously tendered him the use of the hall of the House for that purpose. It is understood the Judge will endeavor to present the arguments of those who desire the privilege of directing how the school tax paid by them individually shall be applied. The lecture will be free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

Tucson, Jan. 30, 1875.

17-1f

GRAND OPENING!

The Great Eastern Show of New Goods

LORD & WILLIAMS

Will Display for Public Inspection one of the

Largest and Most Attractive Stock of Goods ever before Brought to this Market.

They have arranged to have arrive Monthly, a complete assortment of such goods as the people of Arizona want, and they

Can Sell them at Wholesale and Retail Cheaper than they can be Afforded from any other Market.

Not excepting the much extolled Guaymas route.

We have taken especial pains to import fine goods, such as we can warrant, and in the line of

Nice things to Eat,

We have endeavored to cater to the tastes of all.

— We have a Complete Stock of —

DRESS GOODS,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS,

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

CARPETS,

GUM GOODS,

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

BOOTS & SHOES,

CROCKERY,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

and a complete assortment of SUTLERS GOODS.

Close Buyers

Will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

LORD & WILLIAMS.
Tucson, August 22, 1874.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, A. T. S. SILVERBERG, San Francisco.

E. N. FISH & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

—Dealers in—

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

TUCSON, ARIZONA.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING large and complete assortment of

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
CLOTHING,

FANCY GOODS and STATIONERY,
CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
CARPENTERS TOOLS,
QUEENSWARE,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
GRAIN SACKS,
LEATHER,
HARNES,

HICKORY RIMS,
FELLOES and SPOKES,
BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWES,
TIRE STEEL and TIRE IRON.

Great Assortment of BOLTS and NUTS,

GIANT and BLASTING POWDER,
DRILL STEEL and GOLD PANS,
PICKS and SLEDGES,
FUSE and CAPS,

and the Choicest Brands of

WINES, LIQUORS, TOBACCO and CIGARS.

All of which we offer at Unprecedentedly

Low Prices for cash.

Give us a call and examine our stock of Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools

Farming Implements,

Mining Tools.

— Materials for —

Wagon and Buggy Uses, &c.

Pine Lumber and Shingles for Sale.

Barley and Corn

In any quantity at Lowest Possible rates.

— Proprietors of the —

Eagle Steam Flouring Mills.

E. N. FISH & CO.
Tucson, August 29, 1874. 37-11

PINCKNEY E. TULLY, ESTEVAN OCHOA,
Tucson, Arizona Territory.

SIDNEY R. DELONG, Apache Pass, A. T.

THE OLD AND LONG ESTABLISHED commercial house of

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

to its numerous friends and patrons, once more sends greeting and would respectfully announce to all interested that we are receiving and opening a

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK

of Goods from the

Great Eastern and Western Markets

Consisting of

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

WINES AND LIQUORS,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.

Also a full stock of BOOTS & SHOES for all ranks, sexes and conditions.

FOR TRAINS.

LEATHER, HARNES,

SADDLES, BRIDLES,

CHAINS, COLLARS,

WHIPS, CARRIAGE

AXELS, HUBS, SPOKES and RIMS;

MULE and HORSE SHOES and NAILS,

and in fact everything required for OUT-FITTING TRAINS.

Our stock has been selected with great care by one of the firm of most

EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE

and with especial reference to the requirements of THIS MARKET. We are confident we meet the necessities of our customers at REASONABLE RATES as any house in the Territory.

To examine our stock and PRICE our goods, will be to purchase.

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.

Trader's Store

In APACHE PASS and CAMP BOWIE, Arizona Territory.

Supplies kept for travelers going East or West, as well as GOODS for ALL, and at fair rates.

TULLY, OCHOA & CO.
November 1, 1874.